

NORTHERN TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1882.

WHAT WAS HIS CREED?

He left a load of anthracite
In front of a poor widow's door,
When the deep snow, frozen and white,
Wrapped street and square, mountain and moor.

That was his deed;
He did it well.
"What was his creed?"
I cannot tell.

Blest "in his basket and his store,"
In sitting down and rising up,
When more he got, he gave the more,
Withholding not the crust and cup.
He took the lead
In each good task—
"What was his creed?"
I did not ask.

His charity was like the snow,
Soft, white, and silken in its fall;
Not like the noisy winds that blow
From shivering trees the leaves, a pall
For flowers and weed
Drooping below,
"What was his creed?"
The poor may know.

He had great faith in leaves of bread
For hungry people, young and old;
And hope-inspiring words he said
To him he sheltered from the cold.
For man must feed
As well as pray.
"What was his creed?"
I cannot say.

In words he did not put his trust;
In faith his words were never writ;
He loved to share his cup and crust
With any one who needed it.
In time of need
A friend was he—
"What was his creed?"
He told not me.

He put his trust in heaven, and worked
Ever along with hand and head;
And what he gave in charity
Sweetened his sleep and daily bread.
Let us take heed,
For life is brief;
Adopt his creed,
And give relief.— Liberator.

Michigan's Lumber Industry.

The pamphlet entitled "Michigan and its Resources" recently issued by authority of the state by Frederick Morley, Commissioner of Immigration, contains a vast amount of valuable information showing the magnitude and importance of the several industries of our state and its great resources. We propose from time to time giving extracts from this important work and this week give the following in relation to the lumber industry.

Before the ax of the lumberman commenced its work on the forests of Michigan, the northern part of its lower peninsula surpassed any known region of the same area in the richness of its stock of timber. Interspersed with the best varieties of pine were extensive growths of oak, maple, beech, ash, walnut, cherry, whitewood, hickory and elm, while the less valuable cedar, hemlock, basswood and tamarack grew, in some sections, in equal abundance. In the upper peninsula pine existed also in large quantities.

Much of the timber product of the state has been of an exceedingly superior quality. Its cork pine ranks among the best of the soft woods, and commands the highest market price. Its common grades of white and Norway pine are of standard value, while its harder woods are in demand in the shipyards, factories and cabinet shops of this and the European continent. Two-thirds of the best lumber sold in the markets of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, goes from its mills, which also supply the heavy building demands of this and neighboring states, especially the prairie states, and its exports annually to foreign countries large shipments of hewn oak and pine timber, staves and veneering stock.

THE CHIEF MANUFACTURING INTEREST OF THE STATE.

For more than a score of years lumbering has been the chief manufacturing interest of Michigan, and no American state equals it at the present time in the extent and value of its lumber product. The state has never collected and compiled the annual statistics of this industry, and the most trustworthy sources of information upon the subject are the elaborate publications of journalists connected with papers representing that interest, or issued at the centers of the manufacture. But since 1863 the statistics of the manufacture of pine into lumber, lath and shingles have been gathered with intelligence and thoroughness.

THE GROWTH AND MAGNITUDE.

The history of this great industry covers a period of only about 30 years. In 1854 the Hon. Wm. L. Webber, of East Saginaw, made the first estimate of the operations of Michigan lumbermen, whose activity was then chiefly confined to the valley of the Saginaw river. He reported the existence of 61 mills, many of them using water-power, and placed their entire annual product at but 108,000,000 feet. Eighteen years later in 1872, it was estimated that the lumber product of Michigan for 12 months included 2,560,000 feet of oak timber, 12,700,000 staves, 300,000,000 lath, 400,000,000 shingles, and 2,500,000,000 feet of sawed pine. The number of saw mills in the state at that time was about 1,500, employing more than 20,000 persons, and representing \$25,000,000 of capital. There were also 200 shingle mills and 80 stave and hoop factories with an annual product of \$4,000,000 in value. In 1879 the total amount sawed in this state reached 3,100,000,000 feet, and Governor Jerome in his inaugural message estimated the value of the entire timber product of that year at \$60,000,000. The product of 1880 is placed on good authority at 3,800,000,000 feet of sawed lumber and 2,425,000,000 shingles, besides lath, staves and long timber. An ingenious calculation shows that the work of the Michigan mills during that year is sawed lumber would load a train of cars 2,375 miles

in length, each car carrying 10,000 feet and occupying 33 feet of track, and would build a city of handsome frame houses capable of furnishing comfortable homes for a million of people. The aggregate value of the forest products of this state already marketed is largely in excess of \$800,000,000. These totals far outstrip those of any other timber producing state, or of any country of like area.

FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORTATION.
The numerous lakes, rivers and small water-courses which form such salient features in the topography of Michigan have been and are of inestimable value to many interests, but to none more than those of the lumbermen. They have borne myriads of logs from the forests along their banks to the booms of the mills located at convenient shipping points, and this economical transportation has added millions to the profits of the business and greatly aided its remarkable development. Within a few years the disappearance of the valuable pine along some of the streams and the necessity of access to the remoter tracts of timber have led to the construction of small logging railroads in many portions of the lower peninsula which possess an aggregate length of many miles.

EFFICIENCY OF THE MILLS.
Many of the mills of the state are unequalled in their capacity and in the completeness of their equipment.

THE GREAT CENTERS OF MANUFACTURE.
The distribution of the lumber manufacture of Michigan is determined by its rivers and railroads. Below the valleys of the Saginaw and the Grand, little else than a mere local trade now exists. The Saginaw receives the waters of the Tittabawassee, the Cass, the Flint, the Shiawassee, the Bad, and their numerous tributaries, draining a vast and magnificently timbered region. At its mouth are the thriving towns of Bay City and West Bay City; sixteen miles above, and at the head of steam navigation, are Saginaw and East Saginaw. At these cities and in the flourishing villages between them are collected the finest lumbering establishments in the world, whose total yearly product surpasses that of any other single district. The river which brings the logs to their docks, and they have under absolute control all the advantage of cheap water transportation. The Saginaw valley is also connected by several first-class lines with the railway system of the continent, and with this multiplied outlet commands access to all the markets of the world.

The Lake Huron shore, including Saginaw Bay, counts its saw mills by the hundred. The Au Sable and Thunder Bay are important logging rivers of that part of the state, and lumbering is also extensively carried on along the Kille, the Au Gres, the Cheboygan, the Black, and many smaller streams. Alpena, Tawas City, East Tawas, Cheboygan, Oscoda, Au Sable, Harrisville and Black River are important manufacturing or shipping points.

The chief lumbering rivers emptying into Lake Michigan are the Muskegon, the Manistee, the Grand, the White and the Pere Marquette. The Muskegon, after draining a broad valley extending far into the interior, expands into a handsome lake close upon the shore of Lake Michigan. No natural provision could be more favorable for the handling of logs and the shipment of the sawed product, and the city of Muskegon, located upon the south shore of the lake, has the distinction of annually cutting more lumber than any other single city in the world. Manistee possesses a similar eminence in the manufacture of shingles. Benton Harbor, St. Joseph, Grand Haven, Spring Lake, Saugatuck, Montague, Whitehall, Pentwater, Ludington, Frankfort, and Traverse City, also contribute to swell the total of the forest products of the Lake Michigan shore.

There are many inland towns situated upon railway lines, which are important centers of this industry; among them are Flint, Lapeer, Ewart, Big Rapids, Cadillac, Midland and Farwell.

Lumbering is yet in its infancy in the upper peninsula, but the value of the sawed timber product of that region in 1880 was \$14,000,000. Saw mills are scattered along the shores and the railways of Menominee, Delta, Mackinac, Marquette, Schoolcraft, Baraga, Houghton and Ontonagon counties, but the chief centers of lumber production in that section of the state are Menominee, Escanaba, Manistique, St. Ignace, Ford River and Munising.

The impression that Michigan is showing signs of exhaustion as a timber-producing state is without adequate foundation. Careful observers estimate that its forests still contain 45,000,000,000 feet of good pine, exclusive of the smaller growths which will become marketable as the larger trees disappear.

The value of the vast quantity of other timber covering its woodlands can only be expressed in enormous figures. Even for the cedar and hemlock, which are so abundant, there is a steadily increasing demand, while the stock of hard woods must, in the future, prove the source of great wealth. By some well informed lumbermen it is believed that ultimately the hard wood product of Michigan will approach in yearly value the generous figures that now represent the gross earnings of the pine lumber trade. Certainly the time is not far distant when hard wood saw mills must become common, and the innumerable industries into which such timbers enter must rapidly multiply. For years to come Michigan will keep its rank as the great timber producing state, and this interest will continue to furnish profitable investments for capital, remunerative employment for the laborer, and a sure home market for the produce of the pioneer farmers.

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LAND OFFICE AT DETROIT, MICH. December 15, 1881.

NO ICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim before the County Clerk at Cheboygan, Mich., January 31st, 1882, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Henry M. Cole, for the n.e. 1/4 sec 20, t 34 n, r 2 w and names the following witnesses, viz: Albert Austin, Samuel Spender, Jacob Shook, and George Franklin, of Indian River p. c., Mich. 24dec5 J. B. BLOSS, Register.

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